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ANTIDANDRUFF SHAMPOO COMPOSITIONS

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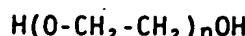
WATERMARK PATENT & TRADEMARK ATTORNEYS, Locked Bag 5, HAWTHORN VIC 3122

(57) Claim

1. An antidandruff shampoo composition in lotion form comprising:

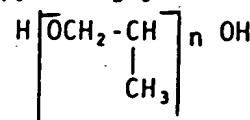
- (a) from 5% to 70% of a synthetic surfactant;
- (b) from 0.3% to 2% of 1-hydroxy-2-pyridine-thione metal salt in platelet form having a mean particle size of from 2 microns to 15 microns;
- (c) from .05% to 5% of a synergizer selected from the group consisting of:

(1) polyethylene glycols having the formula



wherein n is from 6 to 22;

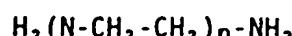
(2) polypropylene glycols having the formula



wherein n is from 6 to 22;

(3) polyethoxy/polypropoxy block copolymers;

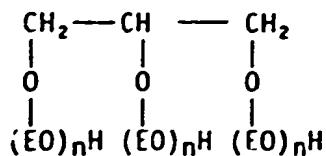
(4) polyethylenimines having the formula



wherein n is from 6 to 22;

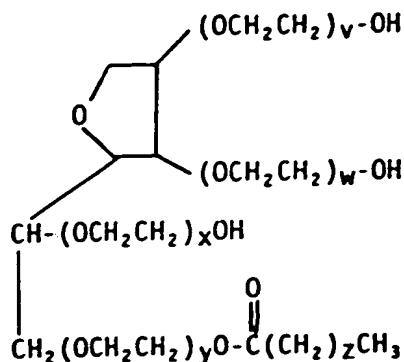
(5) ethoxylated nonylphenols having the formula

$C_9H_{19}C_6H_4(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$
 wherein n is from 12 to 50;
 (6) polyethylene oxide fatty glycerides having the formula



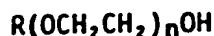
wherein (EO) represents an ethoxy group and each n is independently from 0 to 9, with the total number of ethoxy groups being not less than one;

(7) polyethylene oxide carbohydrates having the formula



wherein the total of v + w + x + y is from 4 to 20, and z is from 10 to 18.

(8) ethoxylated straight chain alcohols having the formula



wherein n is from 20 to 55; and

(9) mixture thereof;

(d) from 0.5% to 6% of a suspending agent; and

(e) the remainder water.

23. A method of shampooing hair comprising applying to the hair that has been wet with water, from 0.1 g to 20 g of a composition according to Claim 3, working the composition through the hair, and rinsing it from the hair.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1952-1969

CONVENTION APPLICATION FOR A PATENT

(1) Here
insert (in
full) Name
or Names of
Applicant or
Applicants,
followed by
Address(es).

(1) THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
We
of One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati,
Ohio 45202. United States of America.

(2) Here
insert Title
of Invention.

hereby apply for the grant of a Patent for an invention entitled: ⁽²⁾
ANTIDANDRUFF SHAMPOO COMPOSITIONS

(3) Here insert
number(s).
of basic
application(s).

which is described in the accompanying complete specification. This application is a Convention application and is based on the application numbered ⁽³⁾

472,041

(4) Here insert
Name of basic
Country or
Countries, and
basic date or
dates.

for a patent or similar protection made in ⁽⁴⁾ United States of America
on 2nd February, 1990.

My address for service is WATERMARK PATENT & TRADEMARK ATTORNEYS
Our
290 Burwood Road, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia.

DATED this 28th day of February, 1990

28/02/90

(5) Signature(s)
of
Applicant(s)
or
Seal of
Company and
Signatures of
its Officers as
prescribed by
its Articles of
Association.

By: 
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
LOUIS C. GEBHARDT
Registered Patent Attorney

To: THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Patent Act
Declaration For a Patent Application

In support of the Convention application made by

The Procter & Gamble Company

(hereinafter called "Applicant(s)") for a Patent for an invention entitled
"Antidandruff Shampoo Compositions"

I, Richard Charles Witte, Assistant Secretary
of The Procter & Gamble Company
One Procter & Gamble Plaza
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
U.S.A.

do solemnly and sincerely declare that:

1. I am entitled to make this declaration on behalf of the applicant(s).

2. Caroline Winyard Cardin
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Cincinnati, Ohio 45220
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is/are the actual inventor(s) of the invention, and Applicant(s) is/are
entitled to make the application, as Applicant(s) is/are the assignee(s) of
the invention from the actual inventor(s).

3. The basic applications for Patent or similar protection on which the
application is/are identified by country, filing date, and basic
applicant(s) as follows:

US 472,041 February 2, 1990 Cardin, C.W., Davis,
J.I., Hart, J.L. and
Schmidt,
D.G.

4. The basic application(s) referred to in Paragraph 3 hereof was/were the
first application(s) made in a Convention country in respect of the
invention the subject of the application.

Declared at Cincinnati, Ohio
Dated February 21, 1990

Richard Charles Witte
Assistant Secretary
The Procter & Gamble Company

To: The Commissioner of Patents

4095

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952-69

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(ORIGINAL)

Class

Int. Class

Application Number:

Lodged:

Complete Specification Lodged:

Accepted:

Published:

Priority:

Related Art:

Name of Applicant:

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Address for Service:

WATERMARK PATENT & TRADEMARK ATTORNEYS.
LOCKED BAG NO. 5, HAWTHORN, VICTORIA 3122, AUSTRALIA

Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

ANTI DANDRUFF SHAMPOO COMPOSITIONS

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to us

ANTIDANDRUFF SHAMPOO COMPOSITIONS

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to antidandruff shampoos. These shampoos exhibit excellent antidandruff activity.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Antidandruff shampoos are well known in the art and rely upon various actives for their antidandruff effectiveness. Such compositions are not only designed to relieve the dandruff condition, but also to effectively clean the hair.

15 U.S. Patent 3,917,817, Vanlerberghe et al., issued November 5, 1975, discloses a shampoo composition comprising a piperazine based cationic polymer active, 10% sodium alkyl sulfate, 4% lauryl monoethanolamide and 3% glycol distearate. U.S. Patent 4,013,787, Vanlerberghe et al., issued March 22, 1977, discloses similar compositions.

20 Pyridinethione salts are known for use as dandruff control actives. Specifically, 1-hydroxypyridinethione salts have been taught as antidandruff actives in lotion form shampoos. Included in this group is 2-zinc pyrithione (ZPT) as disclosed in U.S. Patent 2,809,971, Bernstein, issued October 15, ¹⁹⁵⁷ 1975; U.S. Patent 3,236,733, Karsten, issued February 22, 1966; U.S. Patent 3,753,196, Parran, issued August 21, 1973; Japanese Published Application 60810, published May 19, 1977 (Lion Fat & Oil); U.S. Patent 4,323,683, Bolich et al., issued April 6, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,345,080, Bolich, issued August 17, 1982; U.S. 4,379,753, Bolich, issued April 12, 1983; U.S. Patent 4,470,982, Winkler, issued September 11, 1984; and European Published Patent Application No. 285,388, published October 5, 1988.

30 In the present invention it has been surprisingly found that when a pyridinethione metal salt in platelet form, with a specified particle size, is combined with any of a group of specific

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synergizers in a shampoo matrix, an unexpected substantial improvement in antidandruff efficacy is realized. Such compositions are stable, safe and effective in cleaning the hair while treating the scalp for dandruff.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to shampoo compositions comprising:

- (a) from about 5% to about 70% of a synthetic surfactant;
- (b) from about 0.3% to about 2% of pyridinethione metal salt in platelet particle form having a mean particle size of from about 2 microns to about 15 microns;
- (c) from about 0.5% to about 5% of a synergizer selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycols containing from about 6 to about 22 ethylene oxide units, polypropylene glycols containing from about 6 to about 22 propylene oxide units, polyoxamer block polymers, polyethylene oxide fatty glycerides, polyethylenimines containing from about 6 to about 22 imine groups, polyethoxylated polyethylenimines, polyethylene oxide carbohydrates, ethoxylated nonylphenols, ethoxylated alcohols, and mixtures thereof (preferred synergizers include the polyethylene glycols, particularly PEG-12);
- (d) from about 0.5% to about 6% of a suspending agent; and
- (e) the remainder water.

These antidandruff shampoos are effective in cleansing the hair, as well as effectively treating dandruff. These compositions may also include additional antidandruff actives and/or silicone polymers to condition the hair without interrupting the treatment of said dandruff. The lotion form is particularly preferred for the shampoos.

All ratios, percentages and parts given herein are "by weight" unless otherwise specified.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The essential components of the present invention as well as optional components, are set forth in the following paragraphs.

Surfactant

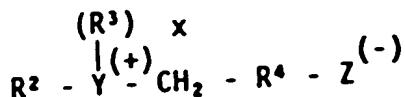
5 An essential component of the present compositions is a synthetic surfactant. The surfactant, which may be selected from any of a wide variety of synthetic anionic, amphoteric, zwitterionic and nonionic surfactants typically used in shampoos, is present at a level of from about 5% to about 70%, preferably from about 10% to about 30%, most preferably from about 10% to 10 15 about 22%, of the composition.

15 Synthetic anionic surfactants can be exemplified by the alkali metal salts of organic sulfuric reaction products having in their molecular structure an alkyl radical containing from 8-22 carbon atoms and a sulfonic acid or sulfuric acid ester radical (included in the term alkyl is the alkyl portion of higher acyl radicals). Preferred are the sodium, ammonium, potassium or triethanolamine alkyl sulfates, especially those obtained by sulfating the higher alcohols (C_8-C_{18} carbon atoms), sodium 20 coconut oil fatty acids monoglyceride sulfates and sulfonates; sodium or potassium salts of sulfuric acid esters of the reaction product of 1 mole of a higher fatty alcohol (e.g., tallow or coconut oil alcohols) and 1 to 12 moles of ethylene oxide; sodium or potassium salts of alkyl phenol ethylene oxide ether sulfate with 1 to 10 units of ethylene oxide per molecule and in which the 25 alkyl radicals contain from 8 to 12 carbon atoms, sodium alkyl glyceryl ether sulfonates; the reaction product of fatty acids having from 10 to 22 carbon atoms esterified with isethionic acid and neutralized with sodium hydroxide; water soluble salts of 30 condensation products of fatty acids with sarcosine; and others known in the art.

35 Zwitterionic surfactants can be exemplified by those which can be broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic quaternary ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium compounds, in which the aliphatic radicals can be straight chain or branched, and wherein

one of the aliphatic substituents contains from about 8 to 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic water-solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. A general formula for these compounds is:

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wherein R^2 contains an alkyl, alkenyl, or hydroxyalkyl radical of from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety; Y is selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur atoms; R^3 is an alkyl or monohydroxyalkyl group containing 1 to about 3 carbon atoms, x is 1 when Y is a sulfur atom and 2 when Y is a nitrogen or phosphorus atom; R^4 is an alkylene or hydroxyalkylene of from 1 to about 4 carbon atoms; and Z is a radical selected from the group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphonate, and phosphate groups.

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Examples include:

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4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octadecylammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate;

25

5-[S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio]-3-hydroxypentane-1-sulfate;

3-[P,P-diethyl-P-3,6,9-trioxatetradexocylphosphonio]-2-hydroxypropane-1-phosphate;

25

3-[N,N-dipropyl-N-3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropylammonio]-propane-1-phosphonate;

3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)propane-1-sulfonate;

3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)-2-hydroxypropane-1-sulfonate;

30

4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)ammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate;

3-[S-ethyl-S-(3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl)sulfonio]-propane-1-phosphate;

3-[P,P-dimethyl-P-dodecylphosphonio]-propane-1-phosphonate; and

3-[N,N-di(3-hydroxypropyl)-N-hexadecylammonio]-2-hydroxypentane-1-sulfate.

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Other zwitterionics, such as betaines, are also useful in the present invention. Examples of betaines useful herein include the high alkyl betaines such as coco dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl alpha-carboxyethyl betaine, cetyl dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, lauryl bis-(2-hydroxyethyl) carboxymethyl betaine, stearyl bis-(2-hydroxypropyl) carboxymethyl betaine, oleyl dimethyl gamma-carboxypropyl betaine, and lauryl bis-(2-hydroxypropyl) alpha-carboxyethyl betaine. The sulfobetaines may be represented by, for example, coco dimethyl sulfopropyl betaine, stearyl dimethyl sulfopropyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl sulfoethyl betaine, and lauryl bis-(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfopropyl betaine. Amido betaines and amidosulfobetaines, wherein the $\text{RCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_3$ radical is attached to the nitrogen atom of the betaine, are also useful in this invention.

Examples of amphoteric surfactants which can be used in the compositions of the present invention are those which can be broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic secondary and tertiary amines in which the aliphatic radical can be straight chain or branched and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecyl-aminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U.S. Patent 2,658,072, N-higher alkyl aspartic acids such as those produced according to the teaching of U.S. Patent 2,438,091, and the products sold under the trade name "Miranol" and described in U.S. Patent 2,528,378.

Nonionic surfactants, which are preferably used in combination with an anionic, amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactant, can be broadly defined as compounds produced by the condensation of alkylene oxide groups (hydrophilic in nature) with an organic

hydrophobic compound, which may be aliphatic or alkyl aromatic in nature. Examples of preferred classes of nonionic surfactants are:

5 1. The polyethylene oxide condensates of alkyl phenols, e.g., the condensation products of alkyl phenols having an alkyl group containing from about 6 to 12 carbon atoms in either a straight chain or branched chain configuration, with ethylene oxide, the said ethylene oxide being present in amounts equal to 10 to 60 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alkyl phenol. The 10 alkyl substituent in such compounds may be derived from polymerized propylene, diisobutylene, octane, or nonane, for example.

15 2. Those derived from the condensation of ethylene oxide with the product resulting from the reaction of propylene oxide and ethylene diamine products which may be varied in composition depending upon the balance between the hydrophobic and hydrophilic 20 elements which is desired. For example, compounds containing from about 40% to about 80% polyoxyethylene by weight and having a molecular weight of from about 5,000 to about 11,000 resulting from the reaction of ethylene oxide groups with a hydrophobic base 25 constituted of the reaction product of ethylene diamine and excess propylene oxide, said base having a molecular weight of the order of 2,500 to 3,000, are satisfactory.

30 3. The condensation product of aliphatic alcohols having from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, in either straight chain or branched chain configuration, with ethylene oxide, e.g., a coconut alcohol ethylene oxide condensate having from 10 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of coconut alcohol, the coconut alcohol fraction having from 10 to 14 carbon atoms.

35 4. Long chain tertiary amine oxides corresponding to the following general formula:



wherein R_1 contains an alkyl, alkenyl or monohydroxyalkyl radical of from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties, and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety, and R_2 and R_3 contain from 1 to about 3 carbon atoms and from 0 to about

1 hydroxy group, e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl, hydroxyethyl, or hydroxypropyl radicals. The arrow in the formula is a conventional representation of a semipolar bond. Examples of amine oxides suitable for use in this invention include dimethyldodecyl-
5 amine oxide, oleyldi(2-hydroxyethyl) amine oxide, dimethyloctyl-
amine oxide, dimethyldecylamine oxide, dimethyltetradecylamine oxide, 3,6,9-trioxaheptadecyl diethylamine oxide, di(2-hydroxyethyl)-tetradecylamine oxide, 2-dodecoxyethyl dimethylamine oxide, 3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl di(3-hydroxypropyl)amine oxide, di-
10 methylhexadecylamine oxide.

5. Long chain tertiary phosphine oxides corresponding to the following general formula:



wherein R contains an alkyl, alkenyl or monohydroxyalkyl radical ranging from 8 to 18 carbon atoms in chain length, from 0 to about 15 10 ethylene oxide moieties and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety, and R' and R'' are each alkyl or monohydroxyalkyl groups containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms. The arrow in the formula is a conventional representation of a semipolar bond. Examples of suitable phosphine oxides are: dodecyldimethylphosphine oxide, tetradecyldimethylphosphine oxide, tetradecylmethylethylphosphine oxide, 3,6,9-trioxaoctadecyl dimethylphosphine oxide, cetyl dimethylphosphine oxide, 3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl di(2-hydroxyethyl) phosphine oxide, stearyl dimethylphosphine oxide, stearyl dimethylphosphine oxide, cetyl ethylpropylphosphine oxide, oleyl diethylphosphine oxide, dodecyldiethylphosphine oxide, tetradecyldiethylphosphine oxide, dodecyldipropylphosphine oxide, dodecyldi(hydroxymethyl)phosphine oxide, dodecyldi(2-hydroxyethyl)phosphine oxide, tetradecylmethyl-2-hydroxypropylphosphine oxide, oleyldimethylphosphine oxide, 2-hydroxydodecyldimethylphosphine oxide.

6. Long chain dialkyl sulfoxides containing one short chain alkyl or hydroxyalkyl radical of 1 to about 3 carbon atoms (usually methyl) and one long hydrophobic chain which contain alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl, or keto alkyl radicals containing from about 8 to about 20 carbon atoms, from 0 to about 10 ethylene

oxide moieties and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety. Examples include octadecyl methyl sulfoxide, 2-ketotridecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3,6,9,-trioxaoctadecyl 2-hydroxyethyl sulfoxide, dodecyl methyl sulfoxide, oleyl 3-hydroxypropyl sulfoxide, tetradecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3-methoxytridecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3-hydroxytridecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3-hydroxy-4-dodecoxybutyl methyl sulfoxide.

Many additional nonsoap surfactants, useful herein, are described in *McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers, 1979 Annual*, published by Allured Publishing Corporation, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The above-mentioned surfactants can be used alone or in combination in the shampoo compositions of the present invention. The anionic surfactants, particularly the alkyl sulfates, the ethoxylated alkyl sulfates and mixtures thereof, as well as the isethionates, are preferred for use herein. Most preferred are the mixtures of alkyl sulfate and ethoxylated alkyl sulfate, wherein the ratios of the former to the latter are from about 1:5 to about 5:1. Most preferred contains ammonium lauryl sulfate and ammonium laureth sulfate.

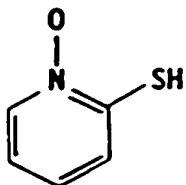
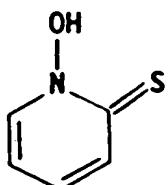
When these surfactants are introduced into the composition it is preferred they be introduced as mixtures having a surfactant concentration of about 28% in the case of ammonium laureth sulfate and about 25% in the case of ammonium lauryl sulfate. These concentrations allow for optimum processing of the shampoo compositions.

Antidandruff Active

In the present invention, the antidandruff active is a 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione salt in platelet particle form, wherein the particles have an average size of from about 2 microns to about 15 microns, preferably from about 5 microns to about 9 microns. The active is used at a level of from about 0.3% to about 2%, preferably about 1%, of the shampoo composition. The 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione salts are disclosed for use in anti-dandruff shampoos in U.S. Patent 2,809,971, Bernstein, issued

October 15, 1957; U.S. Patent 3,236,733, Karsten et al., issued February 22, 1966; U.S. Patent 3,753,196, Parran, issued August 21, 1973; U.S. Patent 3,761,418, Parran, issued September 25, 1973; U.S. Patent 4,345,080, Bolich, issued August 17, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,323,683, Bolich et al., issued April 6, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,379,753, Bolich, issued April 12, 1983; and U.S. Patent 4,470,982, Winkler, issued September 11, 1984; all incorporated herein by reference.

The pyridinethione salts useful herein can generally be defined as water-insoluble salts of 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione which has the following structural formula in tautomeric form, the sulfur being attached to the No. 2 position in the pyridine ring.



The salts result from substitution of the hydrogen of one of the tautomeric forms by the appropriate salt cation. Depending, of course, on the valence of the salt cation involved there may be more than one of the pyridinethione rings in the compound.

Preferred salts are formed from metals such as zinc, tin, cadmium, magnesium, aluminium and zirconium. The most preferred metal herein is zinc which forms 2-zinc pyrithione or ZPT. Other cations such as sodium are also suitable.

The pyridinethione salts useful herein take the form of water-insoluble flat platelet particles which have a mean sphericity of less than about 0.65, preferably from about 0.20 to about 0.54, and a median particle size of from about 2 μ to about 15 μ , preferably from about 5 μ to about 9 μ , the particle size being expressed as the median equivalent diameter of a sphere of equal volume. The median diameters are on a mass basis with 50% of the mass of particles falling on either side of the value given.

The diameter of a sphere of equivalent volume for a particle can be determined by a variety of sedimentation techniques which

5 are based on Stokes' Law for the settling velocity of a particle in a fluid. Such techniques are described in Stockham, J.D. and Fochtman, E.G., *Particle Size Analysis*, Ann Arbor Science, 1978, incorporated herein by reference. An approach for determining the median equivalent spherical diameter based on volume, d_v , is shown in U.S. Patent 4,345,080, Bolich, issued August 17, 1982, Example II, incorporated herein by reference.

10 The sphericity of a particle is also described by Stockham and Fochtman, *supra*, at page 113, as $(d_v/d_s)^2$, where d_v is the diameter of a sphere of equivalent volume, *supra*, and d_s is the diameter of a sphere of equivalent area. As used herein, however, the mean sphericity is $(d_v/d_s)^2$ or the surface area of spheres having equivalent volume distribution divided by the actual surface area of particles as measured. A technique for determining actual surface area is shown in the examples using the BET technique described by Stockham and Fochtman, *supra*, at page 122.

15 From the viewpoint of antidandruff efficacy, the BET surface area herein preferably falls in the range of from about 0.5 to about 3.5 m^2/g , more preferably from about 1.0 to about 3.0 m^2/g .

20 The platelet 2-zinc pyrithione crystals preferred herein are made in the manner disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,323,683, Bolich et al., issued April 6, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,345,080, Bolich, issued August 17, 1982; and U.S. Patent 4,379,753, Bolich, issued April 12, 1983; all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

25 In addition to the 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione salts, the shampoo composition disclosed herein may include other known antidandruff actives. Such antidandruff actives, when used, are included at levels of from about 0.1% to about 1% of the composition, and are selected from the group consisting of hydroxypyridone salts, selenium disulfide, and mixtures thereof.

30 Hydroxypyridone salts are known antimicrobials. See *Cosmetics and Drug Preservation, Principles and Practice*, p 742 (edited by J. Kabura, 1984), incorporated herein by reference. The hydroxypyridone salts used herein can generally be described as 1-

hydroxy-4-methyl-(1H)-pyridones having an aliphatic or aromatic moiety (R) at the 6 position thereof, wherein R has a π factor of at least 1.3, preferably from 2 to 6, more preferably from 3 to 5.5. The π factor is a measure of the lipophilicity/hydrophilicity of the substituent and is defined in detail in the paper by W. Dittmar, E. Druckrey and H. Urbach, J. Med. Chem. 17(7), 753-6(1974) and references cited therein; all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

In structural terms, preferred R substituents are selected from linear and branched C₁-C₁₁, preferably C₆-C₁₁, alkyl and alkenyl groups, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl groups, and C₃-C₈ aryl groups. The cyclic moieties, discussed above, can also be substituted with one or more alkyl or alkenyl groups up to C₆. The R groups can further be substituted with halogen atoms. Of the above, preferred R moieties are cyclohexyl and 2,4,4-trimethyl pentyl, the latter being highly preferred.

The above mentioned compounds can be used both in the free form and as salts, for example, salts with organic bases or inorganic cations. Low molecular weight alkanolamines are especially preferred organic bases. The preferred hydroxypyridone salt for use herein is monoethanolamine salt known as piroctone olamine or Octopirox; see *Cosmetic and Drug Preservation, supra*.

Piroctone olamine is described for use in deodorant compositions in Japanese Patent Application Sho 57-104,313, published December 23, 1983; Japanese Patent Application Sho 58-127,893, published February 5, 1985 (both to Lion) and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 314,627, Melanson and Sturm, filed February 23, 1989. Japanese Patent Application Sho 58-198,413 (Lion), published January, 1984, discloses the use of a broad group of hydroxypyridone compounds for dandruff control. All above cited references are incorporated herein by reference.

The combination of pyridinethione and hydroxypyridone compounds for use in antidandruff shampoos is known in the art. Japanese Patent Application Sho 57-080,644 (Lion), published November 18, 1983, incorporated herein by reference, discloses

antidandruff shampoo compositions which include a combination of zinc pyridinethione and piroctone olamine at a level from 0.05 to 5% by weight, wherein the ratio of zinc pyridinethione to piroctone olamine is from 9:1 to 1:9.

5 The pyridinethione/hydroxypyridone mixtures specified herein are generally used at levels of from about 0.4% to about 3% of the composition. The weight ratio of pyridinethione salt to hydroxypyridone is generally from about 1:1 to about 5:1, preferably from about 2:1 to about 3:1; most preferred is about 2.5:1.

10 Selenium disulfide is a medicine used in medicated shampoos for treatment of seborrhea. U.S. Patent 2,694,668, Baldwin et al., issued November 16, 1954; U.S. Patent 3,152,046, Kapral, issued October 6, 1984; U.S. Patent 4,089,945, Brinkman, issued May 16, 1978; and U.S. Patent 4,885,107, Wetzel, issued December 15, 1989, all incorporated herein by reference, disclose selenium disulfide as the active ingredient in antidandruff shampoo compositions.

20 The pyridinethione/selenium disulfide mixtures specified herein are generally used at levels of from about 1.25% to about 3% of the composition. The ratio of pyridinethione salt to selenium disulfide is generally from about 1:4 to about 2:1, preferred is about 1:1.

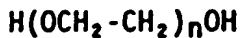
Synergizer

25 When a synergizer component, defined below, is combined with the specified size platelet pyridinethione salts in a shampoo, the shampoo's antidandruff efficacy is unexpectedly enhanced. These synergizers are used at levels from about 0.5% to about 5%, preferably from about 1% to about 3% and most preferably about 2%, of the composition, and are selected from the group consisting of 30 specific polyethylene glycols (PEG), polypropylene glycols (PPG), polyethoxy/polypropoxy copolymers (polyoxamers), polyethylenimines, polyethoxylated polyethylenimines, polyethylene oxide fatty glycerides, ethoxylated nonylphenols, ethoxylated alcohols, polyethylene oxide carbohydrates, and mixtures thereof. Preferred 35 synergizers herein are the polyethylene glycols containing from

about 6 to about 22 ethoxy groups, particularly those having a molecular weight from about 280 to about 1000. An especially preferred synergizer is PEG-12, with a molecular weight of about 546.

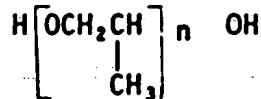
5 PEG and PPG are known for use in shampoos as viscosity modifiers. See Goldemberg, *Advances in Cosmetic Technology*, Vol. 1 p. 70-71 (1978), incorporated herein by reference.

The PEG for use in the present invention has the formula



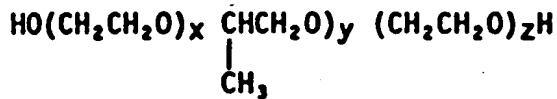
10 wherein n is from about 6 to about 22; preferably from about 6 to about 18. Most preferred is PEG-12 wherein n has the average value of 12, available as Carbowax 600, from Union Carbide; Polyglycol E-600, from Dow Chemical USA; and Pluracol E-600, from BASF-Wyandotte.

15 The PPG used in the present invention has the formula



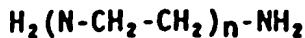
20 wherein n is from about 6 to about 22, preferably from about 6 to about 18. Most preferred is PPG-12 wherein n has the average value of 12, available as Pluracol P-710, from BASF-Wyandotte.

Polyoxamers are polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene block polymers, which are useful herein as synergizers. An example of such a block polymer has the formula



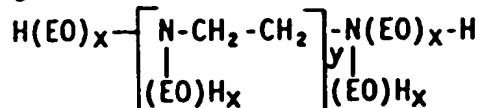
25 wherein the total of x + z is from about 38 to about 156, and y is from about 30 to about 54. The block polymers also include polymers which have the propoxy, ethoxy, propoxy chain orientation. These synergizers are available from BASF-Wyandotte as Pluronics. Preferred for use herein is Pluronic F-68.

30 Other synergizers useful herein include polyethylenimines which are disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,761,417, Parran, issued September 25, 1973; incorporated herein by reference. These polyethylenimines generally have the formula



wherein n is from about 6 to about 22, preferably from about 6 to about 18. Examples of these are PEI 7 and PEI 15.

Ethoxylated polyethylenimines are also useful herein as synergizers. Such compounds are disclosed in Parran cited *supra*.
5 These synergizers have the formula



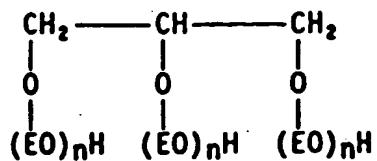
wherein y is from about 6 to about 22 and the ethoxylate groups x are independently from about 10 to about 30. An example of this
10 is ethoxylated tetraethylene pentamine.

Ethoxylated nonylphenols are also useful herein as synergizers. These synergizers are nonionic surfactants having the formula



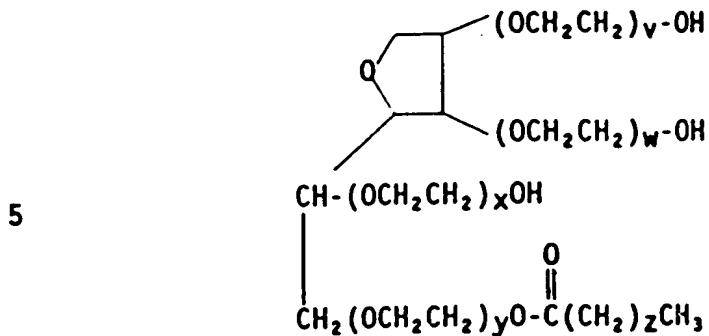
15 wherein n is from about 12 to about 50. Said synergizer is also known as nonoxynol. Preferred for use herein is Nonoxynol 40.

Polyethylene oxide fatty glycerides also synergize the actives in the shampoo compositions disclosed herein. Said synergizers have the formula
20



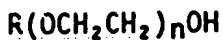
25 wherein EO represents $-(CH_2-CH_2-O-)$ and each n is independently from about 0 to about 9 with no fewer than one ethoxy group. Such ethoxylated glycerides are available from ICI Americas Incorporated as Arlatone G or PEG-40 Sorbitan Peroleate.

Polyethylene oxide carbohydrates may also be used to synergize the actives herein. Said synergizers have the formula
30



10 wherein the total $v + w + x + y$ is from about 4 to about 20 and z is from about 10 to about 18. Said compounds, which are known for use in hair care products as co-surfactants and suspending agents, include the polysorbates available from ICI Americas as Tween. Preferred is Tween-20.

15 Lastly, ethoxylated straight chain alcohols synergize the antidandruff actives disclosed herein. Said synergizers have the formula



20 wherein n is from about 20 to about 55. These compounds are available from BASF Wyandotte as Plurafacs. Preferred is Plurafac A-39.

Suspending Agents

25 The compositions of the present invention contain a suspending agent. Examples of suitable suspending agents include xanthan gum, long chain (C_{16} - C_{22}) acyl derivatives, long chain (C_{16} - C_{22}) amine oxides, and mixtures thereof, as are disclosed by U.S. Patent 4,704,272, Oh et al., issued November 3, 1987, incorporated herein by reference.

30 The preferred suspending agents are the ethylene glycol esters as disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,885,107, Wetzel, issued December 5, 1989; incorporated herein by reference. Most preferred are the diesters comprising a mixture of palmitate and stearate. The amount of stearate should be in the range of about 10% to about 42% or in the range of about 55% to about 80% with palmitate accounting for the remainder. The amount of stearate is preferably from about 60% to about 75%.

The amount of the ethylene glycol diester useful in the present invention is from about 0.5% to about 6%, preferably from about 1% to about 4%.

Water

5 Water is the last essential component of the present invention and forms the remainder of the composition. It is generally present at a level of from about 20% to about 90%, preferably from about 60% to about 85%, of the final composition.

Optional Components

10 The shampoos herein can contain a variety of nonessential optional components suitable for rendering such composition more cosmetically, aesthetically, or functionally acceptable. Such conventional optional ingredients, well known to those skilled in the art, include preservatives, such as benzyl alcohol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben and imidazolidinyl urea; cationic surfactants, such as cetyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride, stearyltrimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, and di(partially hydrogenated tallow) dimethylammonium chloride; pH adjusting agents, such as citric acid, succinic acid, phosphoric acid, sodium hydroxide, and sodium carbonate; perfumes; and dyes. Such optional ingredients generally are used individually at a level of from about 0.01% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.5% to about 5%, by weight of the composition.

25 The amides may be used in lotion form shampoo compositions. Amides for use herein include alkanolamides of fatty acids known for use in shampoos as emulsifiers. Said amides enhance lathering and are generally mono- and diethanolamides of fatty acids having from about 8 to about 14 carbon atoms. Preferred are coconut monoethanolamide, coconut diethanolamide, and mixtures thereof. Other amides are those having multiple ethoxy groups such as PEG-3 lauramide.

30 When used, the amide is present at a level of from about 1% to about 7%, preferably from about 2% to about 5%, of the shampoo composition.

Silicone compounds may be incorporated into the shampoo compositions to impart conditioning benefits to the hair. Such silicone compounds are disclosed in U.S. Patent 2,826,551, Geen, issued March 11, 1958; U.S. Patent 3,964,500, Drakoff, issued June 22, 1976; U.S. Patent 4,152,416, Spitzer, issued May 1, 1976; U.S. Patent 4,364,837, Pader, issued December 21, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,221,688, Johnson et al., issued September 9, 1980; U.S. Patent 4,515,784, Bogardus et al., issued May 7, 1985; U.S. Patent 4,704,272, Oh et al., issued November 3, 1987; U.S. Patent 10 4,728,457, Fiebler et al., issued March 1, 1988; U.S. Patent 4,741,855, Grote et al., issued May 3, 1988; U.S. Patent 4,764,363, Bolich, issued August 16, 1988; U.S. Patent 4,788,006, Bolich et al., issued November 29, 1988; U.S. Patent 4,834,968, Bolich, issued May 30, 1989; and U.S. Patent 4,842,850, Vu, issued 15 June 27, 1989; all incorporated herein by reference.

Non-volatile silicone containing compounds are preferred herein and are used at levels of from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.25% to about 3%, by weight of the composition. Non-volatile silicones are selected from the group consisting of polyalkyl siloxanes, polyaryl aryl siloxanes, 20 polyether siloxane copolymers and mixtures thereof.

Polyalkyl siloxanes useful herein include, for example, polydimethyl siloxanes (PDMS) with viscosities ranging from about 5 to 15,000,000 centipoise (cp) at 25°C. These siloxanes are 25 available, for example, from the General Electric Company as the Viscastil series and from Dow Corning as the Dow Corning 200 series. The viscosity can be measured by means of a glass capillary viscometer as set forth in Dow Corning Corporate Test Method CTM0004, July 20, 1970.

Polyalkylaryl siloxanes that may be used include polymethyl-phenyl siloxanes having viscosities of from about 5 to about 15,000,000 cp at 25°C. These siloxanes are available, for example, from the General Electric Company as SF 1075 methyl phenyl fluid or from Dow Corning as 556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid.

30 35 Polyether siloxane copolymers that may be used include polypropylene oxide modified polydimethylsiloxanes. These are

available, for example, from Dow Corning as DC-1248. Ethylene oxide or mixtures of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide may also be used. The water insoluble ones are preferred.

Generally, these silicone compounds described above condition the hair. The conditioning benefit is due to the ability of the siloxanes to lubricate the hair providing wet and dry combing benefits. Viscous, higher molecular weight siloxanes provide the best conditioning benefits and are therefore preferred for use in the present shampoo composition. It has been found that gums of the above described siloxane polymers are most desirable for use herein. These siloxane polymer gums are rigid as opposed to a liquid or fluid, with high mass molecular weights of from about 200,000 to about 1,000,000 and viscosities from about 100,000 cp to about 150,000,000 cp at 25°C. Such gums are discussed in detail in W. Noll, *Chemistry and Technology of Silicones*, New York Academic Press, 1968; and General Electric, *Silicones and Rubber Product Data Sheet SE30, SE33, SE54 and SE76*; and Mark, Bikales, Overberger, Mengle, *Encyclopedia of Science and Engineering*, Vol. 15 (2d ed., 1989), all incorporated herein by reference.

In the present invention the polydimethyl siloxane gums are preferred. These gums have a viscosity of from about 100,000 cp to about 5,000,000 cp at 25°C. The gums selected for use herein have a viscosity such that when blended with a PDMS fluid the viscosity of the blend of gum and fluid falls within this range. Such PDMS fluids used for the blending of the gum are those disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,834,968, Bolich, issued May 30, 1989; incorporated herein by reference. Such PDMS fluids are used at levels from about 50% to about 60% of the total weight of said gum-fluid blend. Most preferred for the present invention is a blend containing from about 40% to about 60% PDMS fluid/from about 60% to about 40% PDMS gum. The preferred PDMS fluid is dimethicone fluid which has a viscosity of about 350 cp at 25°C. Most preferred PDMS gums are those available from The General Electric Company.

Viscosity modifiers may be added to the shampoo compositions disclosed herein. Shampoos with viscosities from about 2,000 cp to about 12,000 cp at 25°C generally in the form of lotions offer the best cosmetic and aesthetic advantages to users. In the present invention, hydrotropes may be used as viscosity modifiers. These are selected from the group consisting of aryl sulfonates, such as ammonium xylene sulfonate; alcohols, such as polyvinyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol; salts, such as sodium chloride, and ammonium chloride; and mixtures thereof. Some of the synergizers, such as polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyethoxy/polypropoxy copolymers and polyethylenimines may also have viscosity modifying effects; in some circumstances the above described viscosity modifiers may additionally be included at from about 1% to about 5% of the shampoo, to bring the viscosity of the final compositions within the range disclosed above.

Method of Manufacture

The antidandruff shampoo compositions disclosed herein may be made by various processes generally known in the art. All of these processes require making a number of premixes which are eventually combined with a main mix.

The surfactants preferred for use, ammonium lauryl sulfate (ALS) and ammonium laureth sulfate (AE₃S), are premixed. The ALS mixture contains about 25% ALS, about 0.3% preservative and the rest water. The AE₃S mixture is about 28% AE₃S, 0.3% preservative, about 4% viscosity modifier and the rest water. Some synergizers may modify the viscosity. When these synergizers are used, they should be added to the AE₃S premix at a level necessary to achieve desired viscosity. The remainder of the synergizer required to enhance the antidandruff activity is added with those actives. The surfactant premixes, as well as the fatty alcohols, the amide and suspending agents, are mixed together to form the main mix. Various other premixed ingredients are added to this main mix at various processing points, as described below.

The ZPT active is added to the main mix as a slurry. Additional antidandruff actives, (e.g., selenium disulfide,

piroctone olamine or mixtures thereof) may be added along with the ZPT slurry.

If a silicone gum/fluid blend is to be used, it is made as a premix together with other shampoo ingredients to facilitate the uniform dispersion of said blend in the main mix.

Method of Use

The present compositions are used in a conventional manner for cleaning hair. From about 0.1 g to about 20 g of the composition is applied to hair that has been wetted, generally with water, washed through the hair and rinsed out. Said method of use is repeated until the hair is clean.

EXAMPLES

The following examples illustrate the compositions of the present invention.

	<u>Component</u>	Examples					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	Ammonium Laureth Sulfate	14.94	14.94	3.15	14.94	14.94	3.15
	Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate	3.15	3.15	14.94	3.15	3.15	14.94
20	Ammonium Xylenesulfonate	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	3.00
	Ethylene Glycol Distearate	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Coconut Monoethanolamide	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
	Polyethylene Glycol 12 (molecular wt. 546)	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-
25	Polypropylene Glycol - 12 (molecular wt. 714)	-	2.00	-	-	-	-
	PEG-40 Sorbitan Peroleate	-	-	2.00	-	-	-
	Nonoxynol-15	-	-	-	-	2.00	-
	PEI-15 (molecular wt. 645)	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
30	Silicone Gum 1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
	Dimethicone Fluid (350 cp at 25°C)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
	2-Zinc Pyrithione (platelets, mean particle size of 7.7 μ)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Piroctone Olamine	-	1.0	-	0.5	0.75	0.25
Selenium Disulfide	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.25	0.75
Cetyl Alcohol	0.42	0.42	0.6	0.42	0.42	0.60
Stearyl Alcohol	0.18	0.18	0.3	0.18	0.18	0.30

5 Color, perfume, preservative,
pH control agent and water Q.S. to 100%

¹ Silicone gum available from General Electric Co. as the Viscasil Series.

The above examples are made using the procedure that follows.

10 Prepare a silicone pre-mix by putting about 2% of the ammonium laureth sulfate into a process tank and heating to from about 74°C to about 80°C. Add about 0.3% of the cetyl alcohol, about 0.1% of stearyl alcohol and the silicone gum/fluid blend to the tank. Continue to mix until all solids are melted and the mixture
15 is uniform.

In a second process tank, add ammonium lauryl sulfate and about 2% ammonium laureth sulfate. Heat, while mixing, to from about 74°C to about 80°C. Add the rest of the cetyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol, as well as the coconut monoethanolamide, ethylene
20 glycol distearate, preservatives, and water. Once this is thoroughly blended, add the silicone premix. Mix until uniform and cool mixture to about 42°C.

25 Add the remaining ammonium laureth sulfate, the ZPT slurry, other additional actives, such as selenium disulfide, piroctone olamine, and mixtures thereof, the synergizer, perfume, color and water to the main mix tank. Mix until uniform and pump into storage containers.

30 When hair is washed with any of the above shampoo compositions, excellent cleaning and antidandruff controls are obtained.

Examples

VII VIII IX X XI XII

Component

Ammonium Laureth Sulfate	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92
Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate	10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42

	Ethylene Glycol Distearate	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Coconut Monoethanolamide	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44
	Polyethylene Glycol-12 (molecular wt. 546)	5.00	3.0	-	-	-	-
5	Polypropylene Glycol - 12 (molecular wt. 714)	-	-	5.0	-	-	-
	Polyoxamer - 105	-	-	-	5.0	-	-
	Ceteareth - 12	-	-	-	-	5.0	-
	Polysorbate 20	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
10	Ammonium Xylene Sulfonate	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	2.0
	2-Zinc Pyrithione (platelets, mean particle size of 7.7 μ)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Piroctone Olamine	-	1.0	-	0.5	0.75	0.25
15	Selenium Disulfide	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.25	0.75
	Color, perfume, preservative, pH control and water						Q.S. to 100%

The following procedure is used to make Examples VII to XII.

Add the ammonium lauryl sulfate to a pre-mix tank and heat to
20 from about 65°C to about 77°C. Add preservative, color, coconut
monoethanolamide allowing the solid to melt into solution. Add
ethylene glycol distearate allowing the solid to melt into solu-
tion. Add ammonium xylene sulfonate, a synergizer, or both. Add
water and mix until uniform, cooling to about 29°C.

25 The premix is then added to the main mix tank. Add the
ZPT slurry, other additional actives, such as selenium disulfide,
piroctone olamine and mixtures thereof, synergizer, ammonium
laureth sulfate, and water to the main mix tank. Mix until
uniform and pump into storage containers.

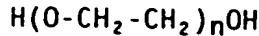
30 When the hair is washed with any of the above shampoo compo-
sitions, excellent cleaning and dandruff control are obtained.
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. An antidandruff shampoo composition in lotion form comprising:

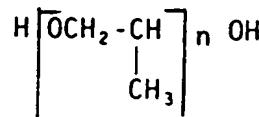
- (a) from 5% to 70% of a synthetic surfactant;
- (b) from 0.3% to 2% of 1-hydroxy-2-pyridine-thione metal salt in platelet form having a mean particle size of from 2 microns to 15 microns;
- (c) from .05% to 5% of a synergizer selected from the group consisting of:

(1) polyethylene glycols having the formula



wherein n is from 6 to 22;

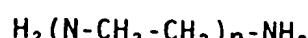
(2) polypropylene glycols having the formula



wherein n is from 6 to 22;

(3) polyethoxy/polypropoxy block copolymers;

(4) polyethylenimines having the formula



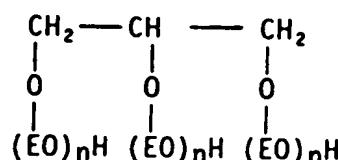
wherein n is from 6 to 22;

(5) ethoxylated nonylphenols having the formula



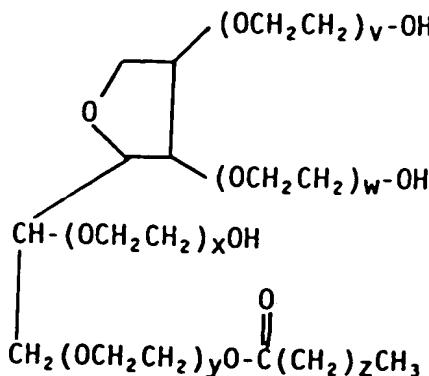
wherein n is from 12 to 50;

(6) polyethylene oxide fatty glycerides having the formula



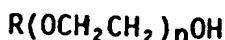
wherein (EO) represents an ethoxy group and each n is independently from 0 to 9, with the total number of ethoxy groups being not less than one;

(7) polyethylene oxide carbohydrates having the formula



wherein the total of $v + w + x + y$ is from 4 to 20, and z is from 10 to 18.

(8) ethoxylated straight chain alcohols having the formula



wherein n is from 20 to 55: and

(9) mixture thereof;

(d) from 0.5% to 6% of a suspending agent; and

(e) the remainder water

2. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 1 wherein the synergizer is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycols containing from 6 to 22 ethoxy groups, polypropylene glycols containing from 6 to 22 ethoxy groups, polyethylenimines containing from 6 to 22 $(\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2)$ groups, and mixtures thereof

3. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 2 additionally comprising from 0.1% to 10% of a non-volatile silicone selected from the group consisting of polydimethyl siloxanes, polypropylene oxide dimethyl siloxane copolymers and mixtures thereof having viscosities from 5 to 150,000,000 centipoise at 25°C.

4. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 3 wherein the non-volatile silicone is a mixture of from 40% to 60% silicone gum and from 60% to 40% polydimethyl siloxane fluid wherein the viscosity of the mixture is from 5 to 200,000 centipoise at 25°C.
5. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 4 wherein the silicone gum has a molecular weight between 200,000 and 1,000,000.
6. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 5 wherein the polydimethyl siloxane has a viscosity of 350 centipoise at 25°C.
7. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 3 wherein the pyridinethione salt is 2-zinc pyrithione.
8. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 7 wherein the 2-zinc pyrithione platelets are from 5 microns to 9 microns.
9. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 3 additionally comprising from 0.1% to 1% of a second antidandruff agent selected from the group consisting of selenium disulfide, piroctone olamine, and mixtures thereof.
10. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 3 wherein the synthetic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, and mixtures thereof.
11. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 10 wherein the synthetic surfactant is anionic.

12. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 11 wherein the anionic surfactant is a mixture of (a) alkyl sulfate and (b) ethoxylated alkyl sulfate, having a ratio of (a) to (b) from 5:1 to 1:5.
13. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 12 wherein the alkyl sulfate is ammonium lauryl sulfate and the ethoxylated alkyl sulfate is ammonium laureth sulfate.
14. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 7, additionally comprising from 1% to 5% of a viscosity modifier selected from the group consisting of aryl sulfates, such as ammonium xylene sulfonate; alcohols, such as polyvinyl alcohol and ethyl alcohol; salts, such as ammonium chloride and sodium chloride, and mixtures thereof.
15. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 7 wherein the synergizer is a polyethylene glycol containing from 6 to 18 ethylene oxide groups.
16. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 15 wherein the pyridinethione metal salt is 2-zinc pyrithione.
17. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 16 where the 2-zinc pyrithione has an average platelet particle size of from 5 μ to 9 μ .
18. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 17 wherein the synergizer is present at from 1% to 3% of the composition.
19. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 18 wherein the synergizer is PEG-12.

20. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 3 wherein the suspending agent is selected from the group consisting of long chain (C₁₆-C₂₂) acyl derivatives, long chain (C₁₆-C₂₂) amine oxides and mixtures thereof at a level from 0.5% to 5%.

21. An antidandruff shampoo composition according to Claim 20 wherein the suspending agent is an ethylene glycol C₁₆-C₂₂ diester.

22. A shampoo composition according to Claim 3, in lotion form, additionally comprising from 1% to 7% of an amide.

23. A method of shampooing hair comprising applying to the hair that has been wet with water, from 0.1 g to 20 g of a composition according to Claim 3, working the composition through the hair, and rinsing it from the hair.

24. A method of shampooing hair comprising applying to the hair that has been wet with water, from 0.1 g to 20 g of a composition according to Claim 19, working the composition through the hair, and rinsing it from the hair.

DATED THIS 28th day of February, 1990

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

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